

The General is bound by his **highest** faith to be observed. The platform shall therefore be rejected. To violate it, he would exchange his soul with that of most men possess.

It is time to ask if there is a Democrat who voted for Senator Davis to be President that shall now for any candidate who would accept him from the South? He has been a traitor with the rebels, and which was due to him by Suthern traitors in the formation of its platform. I hope to see him never again. Although Douglas was defeated, his election by the Northern Democrats and a few Democrats in the North who cooperated with them, he was one of the first to declare his attachment to the Union. He was anxious to see all the power possessed by the South if used for the protection and defense of the Republic in its unity and integrity.

In conclusion, I will firmly reiterate that I belong to no party, but to the Democracy of the Republic; and others, not for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, but for the welfare of the slaves, and which is not in favor of the prosecution of the war, nor in favor of the maintenance of the United States. Respectfully yours,

J. E. WOOD.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COLORED CITIZENS.

From the *Standard* of Oct.

At every point in the representation of colored men of the United States is represented the Convention now sitting in this city—a Convention which will undoubtedly form the starting-point of a new era in the history of the African race.

That man was Frederick Douglass, the earnest and devoted advocate of the rights of the people, who has done more than any other man to help us forward.

That man was the North. The Church was represented by the Rev. Dr. Henry Highland Garnet, one of the most eloquent of African divines; the Rev. J. Sella Martin, the author of "The Negro's Appeal"; the Rev. Mr. Newell, of Ohio;

the Rev. John Mercer Langston, whose eloquence in any assembly of jurists; William Howard Day, who has just completed his studies in the schools and courts of Europe, and who is to speak before the Convention.

That man was the South. Dr. John B. Smith of Boston, Dr. Peter W. Bay of Brooklyn. The able delegates of the press were Robert Hamlin of the "Age of Africa," and John H. Clifford of the "Globe."

From the South we have the gallant Capt. Ingraham, one of the stormers of Port Hudson, and the soldier-looking George Green. The delegation from the ranks of literature and science consists of Dr. George Bassett, both man of the highest scholarly attainments; William Wells Brown, the author of a romantic autobiography and other works; and Peter H. Clark, a man of wide and varied education.

The proceedings of the Convention yesterday afternoon and this forenoon, were of a purely business character.

The plan of the Business Committee for a National Equal Rights League was taken up, and considered section by section, and after amendments, was adopted.

The section fixing the amount of the subscription was drafted, from each State at \$100, and allowing an additional representative for every subsequent \$60 paid into the treasury of the National League, was sharply proposed by several speakers, and it was finally agreed to fix the sum at \$100. The various propositions brought out seemed to advocates.

The plan of the Business Committee was taken up, and after some discussion, was adopted.

The plan of the Finance Committee was adopted.

The election of officers was voted upon for the third Tuesday in September of each year.

At the evening session the vote on location was reconsidered and Philadelphia was chosen.

The election of officers was mainly occupied by addresses from leading members of the Convention. Rev. Dr. Garnet and Dr. D. P. Randolph made the principal addresses, which were listened to with close attention by very many.

Mr. Wm. Langston, Martin and Rock, and by Mrs. Frances Watson Harper, a committee on the selection of officers was appointed.

The opening session of the Convention this morning, was the adoption of the report of the Finance Committee, and the election of officers of the League, as follows:

President.—J. H. LANGSTON.

Vice-Presidents.—J. S. Rock, P. G. Wells, J. H. Ingram.

Associate Vice-Presidents.—L. Cushing, Sella Martin, Dr. D. P. Randolph, James Jefferson, S. M. Maynard, Geo. H. Parker, J. Houston, Rev. J. Peck, A. H. Galloway, James Cochrane, P. W. Wilson, Abram Smith.

Recording Secretaries.—D. Turner, St. George Taylor.

Corresponding Secretary.—Geo. B. Vashon.

Treasurer.—H. B. Bishop.

Executive Board.—D. Richards, A. A. Galloway, Ransom Harris, W. Hesling.

A Declaration of Wrongs and Rights, Made by the Colored Men of the United States of America, in Convention assembled, in Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 4th, 1864.

As a broad principle, we hold, that we have for long years deeply and truly wretched, by people whom might conspire their right; and, at the same time, have been subdued, not by the power of ideas, but by brute force, and have been injured, deprived not only of many of our civil rights, but also of those privileges and advantages freely accorded to other men.

2d. We have been made to suffer侮辱 every cruelty and indignity, and to lie under a load of shame upon human beings for the fault of our own.

3d. We have been taunted with our inferiority by people whose status books and laws insure that the severest punishment for the violation of the law, by the act of God's word; we have been denounced as incurably ignorant, and, at the same time, have been, by stern enactments, debarred from taking even the first step in the ladder of civilization. We have been denied the right of self-government by those who refused the right of experiment in that direction; we have been denied the right to vote; we have been denied at first to trust us with a musket on the battle-field.

4th. As a people we have been denied the ownership of our bodies, our wives, homes, children, and the products of our labor. We have been compelled, under pain of death, to submit to wrongs deeper and darker than the earth ever witnessed in the case of any other people. We have been compelled to silence our voices under the pressure of the infernal atmosphere of our groaning under the lash, our daughters ravished, our wives violated, and our five-sides desolated, while we ourselves were left to the shambles, and sold like cattle in the field.

5th. When the nation in her trial hour called her sons to arms, we gladly joined her battles, but were destined to be the last to come up, to be the last to be summoned, and it then was too tardily granted. We have fought and conquered, we have been denied the laurels of victory.

We have fought where victory gave us the right to triumph, but have been denied the laurels of victory because we were denied the right to the field by fire, sword and halber, and yet no black man ever finished.

6th. We are taxed, but denied the right of representation; we are politically disfranchised, the right of trial by jury. And institutions of learning which we help to support are closed against us.

We suppose that the people and world the following declaration of our Rights, seeking a calm consideration thereof:

1st. We declare that all men are born free and equal; that no man or government has a right to interfere with us; therefore we demand the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery.

2d. That as citizens of the Republic we claim the rights of other citizens; we claim that we are, by right, entitled to the same rights as other citizens, and that we are entitled to the same rights as other citizens, given to us by our God, and that any attempt to deprive us of these rights, or to deny us the same, is an infringement of our God-given rights.

3d. That as natives of American soil we claim the right to remain upon it, and that any attempt to deport, remove, expatriate, or colonize us to any other land, or to any other country, will be regarded as a violation of our God-given rights.

4th. That emerging as we are from the long night of gloom and darkness, we are entitled to a claim of sympathy and aid from the world, and we invoke the considerate aid of mankind in this crisis of our history, and in this hour of sacrifice, suffering and trial.

These are our wrongs—these a portion of what we demand of the world; we are entitled to a claim of sympathy and aid from the world, and we invoke the considerate aid of mankind in this crisis of our history, and in this hour of sacrifice, suffering and trial.

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— that I declared if you make the issue between the existence of slavery and the existence of the government, I say let slavery go. It is the time, while the great appeal is made, to let it go. The time, while slavery has been broken up in fact, and the pieces are falling about it, is the time to let it go. The time, while every man who has considered the difficulties we have in our country, in 1820, and in 1850, and in 1861, has said, my country will save her slaves (great heresies), that I declare now, that the time to let it go is now. The time of slavery goes by the way in the great cause of God, let slavery go and let the nation live (cheers)."

Washington Correspondence

Wednesday, Oct. 8th, 1864.

The red regiments along the James river were at an earlier stage, and it is to them very responsible to the great blunder of Gen. Meade's management.

Gen. Grant has been stated a half dozen times that he, [Gen. Meade] has been removed, but to

I can find no evidence that he is not in command of the Army of the Potomac. Checks and even reverses,

we have seen all the signs of their return. But we have

not yet got all the details of his losses with organization,

and certainly could not tell us with exactness.

Gen. Grant has been in Washington yesterday fore-

noon, and has been in close consultation with the Presi-

dent and the Secretary of War in reference to his

policy for the future. It is also said that he has been

inquiring the question of the removal of Gen. Meade,

and both alike to consent to his removal, for he has

himself to be a faithful officer, and if he some-

times lacks in boldness, he is a very judicious com-

mander. Gen. Grant is considered by many exsol-

ecutives to be lacking in prudence, and if this

is not the case, it is not likely to keep Meade where he

is, or to be a sort of tail. Meade is favorable to the re-

duction of Mr. Lincoln, and is favorable to the re-

duction of the war.

A majority of our less

generals are Lincoln men, though nearly all

were pro-slavery and Democratic four years ago,

and generally understood, they have become thor-

oughly convinced that the war should be presented

as the biter end, and they distrust Gen. McClellan,

and the like.

Gen. Grant is a man who will carry a blessing with it.

With a view to the organization of a Home for these

old and infirm men, an adjourned meeting will be

held on 24 day (Monday) evening, 10th month, 1865,

at 8 o'clock at 10th North-Tenth Street, 221 Washington

St., Boston. Price, Fifty Cents. On receipt of this

advertisment, a copy will be sent, postage prepaid, to any given

address.

THE ENTRANCE of the STANDARD 16th Boston yesterday in

the city of Philadelphia, Dec. 3d and 4th, 1865,

with an appendix, and a Catalogue of Anti-Slavery

Publications in America, from 1750 to 1863. An octavo

sampel of 175 pages. Just published, and for sale

at the Anti-Slavery offices, 48 Beckman st., New York;

106 North Tenth, Philadelphia; and 221 Washington

St., Boston. Price, Fifty Cents.

On receipt of this advertisement, a copy will be sent,

postage prepaid, to any given address.

W. E. DODDS,
Opposite Peter Street, N. Y. City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A Summer Gravel on the Coast of New England," by Robert Carter is a book which is most agreeable to notice, but which may be passed over without profit, and with an eye to imitation next summer if the reader shall so elect. The narrative, it seems to me, is less attractive because of adventure than for geographical information, which it contains concerning the ports on the coast from Provincetown north to Deer Island, as well as for its ichthyological descriptions, some of which, the author remarks in his preface, are original and valuable contributions to natural history. Apart from these chief points there is little of interest, save a few humorous anecdotes, occasional sketches of manners, &c. The following extract is for those who remember Whittier's poem on Skipper Freon, who perhaps cannot be proved to have manifested the hard-heartedness with which he was charged. At least, the don't lie between his ability and his desire to rescue his imperiled fellowmen. The scene is Marblehead harbor:

We witnessed a glorious sunset, which set off to great advantage the picturesque old town, in its quaint and irregular form, on the deck sailing at it. I repeated the lines which Whittier saluted in the "Alpine Monthly" to advantage familiar to the public:

"Skipper Freon, for his hard heart,
Was harnessed and feathered and carried in a cart."

"I was in that scrap," said the old pilot, who over-

heard me. "The don't lie!"

"The don't lie! were! Why, it happened long be-

fore you were born, I said, with an indistinct impression

that the "scrap," as he called it, was a pre-revolutionary affair."

The man proceeded to relate what he remembered of the transaction. Skipper Freon, it will be

recalled, basely passed a wreck on which were four or five men attempting to rescue him. He left

them to their fate, and having recovered himself in his overalls from the entrance of his cabin, he

had the temerity to give a hearty laugh at the expense of Mr. Whittier.

This statement was incorrect, and most dan-

gerous to the reputation of the author.

Mr. Lincoln, the old man Blair says, that he took

over and over again, in formal Presidential con-

ference, before he had the nerve to do it, the

letter which he had written to the Tribune.

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